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CURRENT SERIAL RECORDS

Foreign

CROPS AND MARKETS

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NEW PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO U.S. FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE

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Room 5555. Phone: DUDley 8-2445

Status of Cotton Purchase Authorizations Under Title I and Title IV,
Public Law 480. Foreign Agriculture Circular FC 14-62.

World Meat Trade Rose Slightly in 1961. Foreign Agriculture Circular
FLM 14-62.

South America's Tobacco Industry. Foreign Agricultural Service FAS-M-139.

Marketing Soybean Oil, Soybeans, and Soybean Meal in Cyprus, Lebanon, and
Malta. Foreign Agricultural Service FAS-M-141.

BRITISH GUIANA'S TOBACCO
IMPORTS CONTINUE UPWARD

British Guiana's imports of unmanufactured tobacco continued upward through 1961. Imports last year totaled 813,000 pounds, compared with 740,000 pounds in 1960 and the 1955-59 annual average of 712,000 pounds.

TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED: British Guiana, imports by country of origin, 1957-61

Origin	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Rhodesias-Nyasaland.....	8	23	21	131	310
Canada.....	332	393	388	357	198
United States.....	323	310	205	135	164
India.....	39	90	101	117	141
Total.....	702	816	715	740	813

Larger takings from both the Rhodesias-Nyasaland and India during recent years have supplanted imports significantly from both the United States and Canada. Imports from the Rhodesias-Nyasaland rose to 310,000 pounds in 1961 from only 8,000 pounds in 1957. Likewise, imports from India rose from 39,000 pounds in 1957 to 141,000 pounds in 1961. Imports of U.S. leaf last year at 164,000 pounds, were slightly larger than the 1960 level of 135,000 pounds, but were 45 percent below the 1955-59 annual average of 297,000 pounds and represented only 20.2 percent of total imports in contrast with 41.7 percent during the 1955-59 period. Imports from Canada last year, at 198,000 pounds, were only about one-half the volume of recent years.

BELGIAN CIGARETTE
OUTPUT UP

Cigarette output in Belgium during the first 5 months of 1962 totaled 5 billion pieces--up 6 percent from the 4.7 billion produced in January-May 1961.

Production of cigars rose from 82 million pieces to 105 million during the first 5 months of this year. Output of cigarillos, at 328 million pieces, was only slightly above the January-May 1961 level of 321 million pieces, while the production of smoking mixtures, snuff, and chewing tobacco was under the same period a year ago.

Cigarette sales during January-May 1962 totaled 4.9 billion pieces, compared with 4.6 billion during the same period last year. Sales of cigars, at 110 million pieces, were about 14 percent higher than the 96 million sold during January-May 1961. Sales of other products were slightly below those for the first 5 months last year.

WEST GERMAN CIGARETTE SALES UP

Cigarette sales in West Germany (including West Berlin) during the first half of 1962 totaled 39.9 billion pieces--up 5.7 percent from the 37.8 billion sold during the same period last year.

Cigar sales, at 1.9 billion pieces, were 5 percent smaller than the January-June 1961 level of 2 billion pieces. Sales of fine cut tobacco totaled 8.4 million pounds, compared with 9.2 million during the first 6 months last year. Sales of pipe tobacco, chewing tobacco, and snuff were also slightly down from January-June 1961.

U.S.S.R. TOBACCO IMPORTS DOWN

Soviet imports of unmanufactured tobacco during 1961 totaled 127.4 million pounds, compared with 163.6 million in 1960 and 213 million in 1959. Reduced takings from both Bulgaria and Mainland China accounted for most of the decline and were more than enough to offset larger imports from India.

TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED: U.S.S.R., imports by country of origin, 1959-61

Origin	1959	1960	1961
	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
Bulgaria.....	84,216	76,940	67,461
India.....	9,700	6,614	14,550
Greece	8,818	15,873	11,243
China, Mainland	80,278	33,289	10,803
Albania.....	4,850	12,787	4,189
Turkey	3,307	2,646	2,425
Hungary.....	5,512	3,968	1/
Rumania	1,323	6,614	1/
Others	14,962	4,850	16,755
Total.....	212,966	163,581	127,426

1/ If any, included in others.

Foreign Trade of the U.S.S.R., 1961.

Imports from Bulgaria last year, at 67.5 million pounds, were about 12 percent smaller than the 1960 level of 76.9 million pounds. Takings from Mainland China amounted to only 10.8 million pounds, compared with 33.3 million in 1960, and 97.9 million in 1957. Imports from both Greece and Turkey last year were also below 1960 while takings from India rose to 14.6 million pounds from 6.6 million for the previous year.

AUSTRALIA'S CIGARETTE OUTPUT UP SLIGHTLY

Cigarette output in Australia during the first half of 1962 totaled 9,138 million pieces--up 1.9 percent from the 8,965 million produced during the same period last year.

Production of cigarettes during the fiscal year ended June 1962 totaled 18,573 million pieces, compared with 18, 513 million in fiscal 1961.

RHODESIAN FLUE-CURED AUCTIONS CLOSE

Flue-cured auctions in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, closed on September 7, 1962. Sales of 1962 flue-cured crop tobacco totaled 230.8 million pounds at the equivalent of U.S. 40.8 cents per pound. Sales last year totaled 233.4 million pounds at an average price of 39.5 cents per pound.

The 1962 total tobacco harvest in the Rhodesias-Nyasaland is currently placed at 267.6 million pounds, compared with the 1961 harvest of 263.4 million. The 1962 harvest of flue-cured tobacco is now placed at 234.2 million pounds, compared with 236.8 million last season. The decline from last year is attributed to the drought, which brought on rapid ripening. Unofficial estimates place the drought loss at 20 to 30 million pounds. Also, a considerable amount of the loss was reportedly due to insufficient barn space for curing.

Officials of the Rhodesian tobacco industry have advised flue-cured growers not to alter their cultural practices for the coming season because of last year's drought experience, but to aim for high quality and a balanced crop on about the same acreage planted in 1961. Further expansion in flue-cured acreage was not recommended, and a crop of 250 to 260 million pounds was reportedly possible on about the same planted acreage last season if weather is normal.

AUSTRALIA SETS MILK PRODUCTION RECORD

Milk production in Australia in fiscal year 1962 is expected to establish a new high of 15 billion pounds, or 8 percent more than in the preceding year. Most of the increase will be used to produce butter.

NEW ZEALAND MAY SHIP CHEESE FOR JAPAN'S SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM

According to a recent report from Wellington, the New Zealand Dairy Production and Marketing Board is negotiating with authorities in Tokyo to supply New Zealand cheddar cheese for the Japanese school lunch program at a special price. Ten tons have been shipped for processing and distribution for trial purposes among Japanese schools.

U.K. IMPORTS MORE CHEESE

Imports of cheese into the United Kingdom in the first 6 months of 1962 were up 6 percent to 161 million pounds.

Of this quantity, New Zealand shipped 61 percent, Australia 12 percent. Other countries which continued as important suppliers were Denmark, the Netherlands, and Norway, although shipments from these countries in this period were below those of comparable 1961. Canada increased her sales from 3 million to 9 million pounds in the first 6 months of 1962.

JAPANESE RAMIE PRODUCTION DOWN

Ramie production in Japan was only 2.6 million pounds from 3,360 acres in 1961, compared with 3 million pounds from 3,310 acres in 1960.

The 1961 crop was 13 percent under the preceding year and the lowest in 5 years, despite an increase of 23 percent in the 1961 area over that of 1957. Acreage was at a peak average of 12,000 acres in 1941-45 but fell to a postwar low of 1,980 acres in 1959. The increased area of 1960 and 1961 was the largest since the 3,919 acres in 1956.

Average yield, however, has continued to fall. The 774 pounds per acre obtained in 1961 was down 15 percent from the preceding year and 45 percent from 1957. The second highest yield in recent years was in 1959 when the acreage was lowest. There are four ramie mills in operation for processing the fiber.

RAMIE: Japan, area, production and average yield,
1957-61

Year	: : Planted : area	: : Production :	: : Average : yield
	: : Acres	: : lbs.	: : Lbs. : per acre
1957.....	2,740	3,898	1,421
1958.....	2,220	2,932	1,318
1959.....	1,980	2,756	1,394
1960.....	3,310	2,998	906
1961.....	3,360	2,601	774

Japan consumes considerable quantities of ramie fiber in the manufacture of textiles for both domestic consumption and export. In 1960 a total of 13.4 million pounds of ramie fiber was imported--6.7 million from the Philippines, 3.4 million from China, 2.1 million indirectly through West Germany, and most of the remaining 1.2 million from other Asian countries.

PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA INCREASE COFFEE EXPORTS

Coffee exports are expected to increase from Papua and New Guinea. In fiscal year 1960, exports totaled 1,487 long tons (25,182 bags of 132.3 pounds each) and for fiscal year 1962 they were 3,500 long tons (59,270 bags), an increase of 135 percent.

Australia took 2,400 long tons (40,642 bags) in 1962 and the remainder of 1,100 long tons (18,628 bags) was exported to other countries. It is estimated that Australia would be able to import no more than 3,500 long tons (59,270 bags) of the type and quality of coffee produced in the islands.

BRAZIL CHANGES COFFEE REGULATIONS

Brazil recently adopted resolutions providing that the contribution quota for the 1961-62 crop coffees by U.S. \$26 or the equivalent and \$22 for 1962-63 coffees.

Previously the contribution quota was \$23 for both old and new crop coffees. The applicable exchange rate for each was increased from cruzeiros \$403 per dollar to cruzeiros \$460. The new rules encourage exports of new crop coffees.

An October 15 deadline has been set for selling 1961-62 "Market Series" Coffees to IBC (Brazilian Coffee Institute). IBC has not normally set a deadline and holders of coffee will likely have to sell by this deadline. The anticipated beginning date of purchases of 1962-63 Market Series Coffees has been established as November 30, 1962.

TRADE BARRIERS RESTRICT U.S. EXPORTS OF LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS TO MEXICO

Trade barriers severely restrict U.S. exports of livestock and meat products to Mexico. If these controls were lifted, U.S. exports would rise sharply. At present only variety meats, hides, skins, and lard enjoy a good market and sales of these commodities are smaller than they would be were trade unrestricted.

Import permits from the Ministry of Industry and Commerce are required for most products. Only canned and cured meats, whose brand names have been registered with the Ministry of Public Health and Welfare, may be brought in. Import permits for most products are required for entry into the "Free Zone" as well as into the rest of the country. However, freedom from certain import restrictions and tariffs is permitted into the "Free Zone" which comprises the peninsula of Lower California and that part of Sonora west of the highway from Sonorita to Puerto Penasco and some areas in the Yucatan Peninsula. Imports are also subject to high tariffs. Imports of breeding livestock require an import permit from the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock. Imports of slaughter livestock are prohibited.

(Continued)

Inshipments of inedible tallow have been relatively small in recent years due to increased supplies of domestically produced vegetable oils. As a result, the government has stopped issuing tallow import permits. If the government were to relax its restrictive import policy, Mexico would once again be a valuable U.S. market.

Permits are required for imports of lard into all areas of Mexico including the "Free Zone." Relatively large amounts of U.S. bulk lard enter that area, but none is allowed into interior Mexico. There is much agitation for a complete ban on imports. U.S. lard competes favorably with domestic lard and vegetable shortenings. The import tariff for lard in bulk is .25 pesos per kilogram (.9 cents per lb.) plus 35 percent of the invoice value or a value calculated at 6.30 pesos per net kilogram (.23 cents per lb.) whichever is higher.

Mexico has a well-developed tanning and leather processing industry. Local production supplies neither the quantity as quality needed. Imports of cattle hides enter under permission of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce. Imports are relatively large and all enter the interior. Imports are mostly green salted. Permits are issued according to the availability of local hides. Much of the processed leather goods is exported to the United States. The import tariff on raw cattle hides is .05 pesos per gross kilogram (.2 cents per lb.) plus 5 percent of the invoice value or of a value calculated at 1 peso per kilogram, (4 cents per lb.) whichever is higher.

Mexican imports of canned ham are relatively large despite the high tariff. Entries into the "Free Zone" are not restricted but import permits are required for other areas. Although expensive, canned ham is esteemed as a special dish. Most imports come from the Netherlands and Spain but Italy and France also compete in the market. Almost all U.S. canned hams enter the "Free Zone" and are seldom seen in the large Southern cities. The tariff is 1 peso per net kilo (4 cents per lb.) plus 40 percent of the invoice value or a calculated value of 15 pesos per kilogram, (55 cents per lb.) whichever is higher. In addition there is a special duty of 10 percent of the above value.

Shipments of variety meats into the "Free Zone" and interior areas require previous government permission. Imports are relatively large as the tariff is only .2 pesos per kilogram (.7 cents per lb.).

Canned pork duties are very high. The tax is 2 pesos per net kilogram (7 cents per lb.) plus 60 percent of the invoice value or a valuation of 14 pesos per kilogram, (52 cents per lb.) whichever is higher. In addition there is a special tariff of 10 percent of the above value.

Entries of casings are not significant because of high tariffs, large domestic supplies and heavy use of synthetics.

AUSTRALIAN MEAT SHIPMENTS TO THE UNITED STATES

Four ships left Australia the last week of August and the first week of September with 25,630,080 pounds of beef, 1,021,440 pounds of mutton, 6,720 pounds of lamb, and 17,920 pounds of variety meats for the United States.

Ship	Sailing date	Destina- tion ^{1/}	Arrival date	Cargo	Quantity Pounds
Lake Eyre.....	Aug. 28	New Orleans	Sept. 20	Beef	1,809,920
	do.	do.	do. 20	Mutton	143,360
	do.	Mobile	do. 22	Beef	483,840
	do.	Tampa	do. 25	do.	1,715,840
	do.	do.	do. 25	Mutton	174,720
	do.	Philadelphia	do. 28	Beef	589,120
	do.	do.	do. 28	Mutton	33,600
	do.	New York	Oct. 8	Beef	3,946,880
	do.	do.	do. 8	Mutton	492,800
	do.	do.	do. 8	Lamb	6,720
	do.	do.	do. 8	Var.meats	2,240
	do.	Boston	do. 10	Beef	728,000
	do.	do.	do. 10	Mutton	33,600
Cap Corrientes...	do. 29	Seattle	Sept. 19	Beef	1,370,880
	do.	San Francisco	do. 23	do.	1,599,360
	do.	do.	do. 23	Mutton	56,000
	do.	Los Angeles	do. 26	Beef	2,625,280
Ragna Bakke.....	do. 30	Seattle	Oct. 18	do.	188,160
	do.	Portland	do. 23	do.	154,560
	do.	Los Angeles	Nov. 4	do.	1,032,640
	do.	San Francisco	do. 11	do.	286,720
	do.	do.	do. 11	Mutton	22,400
Patonga.....	Sept. 2	Everglades	Sept. 26	Beef	560,000
	do.	Charleston	do. 28	do.	405,440
	do.	do.	do. 28	Mutton	40,320
	do.	do.	do. 28	Var.meats	8,960
	do.	New York	Oct. 1	Beef	5,306,560
	do.	do.	do. 1	Mutton	24,640
	do.	Philadelphia	do. 7	Beef	1,612,800
	do.	do.	do. 7	Var.meats	6,720
	do.	Baltimore	do. 10	Beef	134,400
	do.	Boston	do. 12	do.	1,079,680

^{1/} Cities listed indicate location of purchaser and usually the port of arrival and general market area, but meat may be diverted to other areas for sale.

MEXICO INCREASES CATTLE EXPORTS

Cattle exports from Mexico in September were large and will probably continue so during the remainder of the year.

Pasture conditions are very poor in the important Mexican cattle exporting states of Durango, Chihuahua, and Sonora. Scattered rains during early September over much of this area were too late to do much good. The normal growing season will soon draw to a close, and frosts are expected in higher elevations during October. Very little pasture growth is expected after the end of the month.

Because of the poor grazing conditions throughout most of this year, cattle, especially young stock, are in extremely poor condition although few deaths have occurred. Most ranchers think that winter losses will be heavy unless cattle numbers are reduced.

The Mexican export quota for cattle has been increased to a total of 1,317,000 head: 642,000 live, 471,000 head as beef, and a reserve of 204,000 head (Foreign Crops and Markets, Sept. 10, 1962). Cattlemen are seeking additional export quotas for heifers. For several years, exports of heifers and cows have not been permitted. It is claimed that as a result ranges would be overstocked even if grazing conditions were more favorable.

The seriousness of the drought has forced the Mexican Government to consider additional programs for assistance to cattle producers. Financial assistance may be given for transporting livestock out of drought areas and moving feed into drought areas. Immediate exportation of surplus horses and mules from drought areas is being considered. Additional credit may be made available to needy ranchers for operating expenses and purchases of supplemental feed.

ISRAEL IMPORTING FEEDER CALVES FROM NETHERLANDS

Four hundred 6-month old bull calves were imported from the Netherlands in early September to be fattened by Israeli farmers.

The calves were brought in by the Jewish Agency Settlement Department for distribution in the Lachish Development Region. When the calves reach market weights in about a year, they will be sold at prices guaranteed by the Meat Marketing Board.

The Settlement Department has plans for importing 4,000 calves. The increased beef production will decrease import needs and provide an additional source of income to farmers.

ITALY MAY BUY JAPANESE PORK

The Japanese Livestock Industry Promotion Association is negotiating with Italy for the sale of pork.

These would be the first exports of Japanese pork to Italy. The Japanese Government is interested in shipping pork to Hong Kong, Singapore, the Soviet Union, and some Latin American countries (Foreign Crops and Markets, June 4, 1962).

Japan has a surplus of about 4,400 tons of pork, acquired under its price support program.

GHANA'S RICE IMPORTS GAIN

Rice imports into Ghana in January-April 1962 of 26,860 metric tons increased 47 percent over the same period of 1961. About 96 percent of the imports were from the United States.

Ghana's rice imports in the past 3 years were sharply above previous years. The 46,571 tons imported in 1961 more than tripled the 1958 figure. Imports in 1959 and 1960 were more than double those of 1958. Average imports in 1951-55 were only 3,600 tons.

RICE: Ghana, imports by country of origin, annual 1958-61
January-April 1961 and 1962

Origin	1958	1959	1960	1961	January-April	
					1961	1962
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
Indochina <u>1/</u>	--	--	--	3,490	3,490	120
Malaya.....	--	--	--	130	100	0
Pakistan.....	--	--	--	203	102	0
Thailand.....	--	--	--	365	196	56
Asia <u>2/</u>	9,608	19,655	4,383	<u>3/</u> 25	--	--
China, Mainland....	30	25	1,153	0	0	0
Belgium-Luxembourg:	965	4,546	1,411	547	124	144
Germany, West.....	32	1,152	150	36	0	1
Netherlands.....	1,474	2,519	1,650	1,732	371	443
United States.....	1,407	4,644	16,391	38,911	13,438	25,885
Other countries....	670	1,385	4,104	1,132	460	211
Total.....	14,186	33,926	29,242	46,571	18,281	26,860

1/ As reported: Cambodia or South Vietnam. 2/ Not separately reported.
3/ From Burma.

Compiled from official sources.

WEST GERMAN PRODUCTION OF MIXED FEED SETS RECORD

West German mixed feed production in 1961-62 set a new record of 4,605,000 metric tons, showing a 28.7 percent increase over the previous year. Mixed poultry feed production totaled 1,931,000 tons with a 23.6 percent gain; hog feed at 1,417,000 was up 38.6 percent; cattle feed at 1,044,000 up 24.9 percent; and calf feed at 113,000, up 24.8 percent.

The 1961-62 total compares with a production of 3,576,000 tons in 1960-61, 3,634,000 in 1959-60, and 2,275,000 in 1956-57.

A late spring which delayed pasturing, a short West German barley crop in the 1961 season, and continuing gains in livestock numbers all contributed to the new record.

U.S. exports of feed grains to West Germany in 1961-62 were double the amount for the previous year. Germany imported 1,389,854 metric tons of U.S. feed grains in 1961-62 as compared to 657,487 metric tons in 1960-61.

AUSTRALIA EXPORTS MORE WHEAT AND FLOUR

Australian wheat and flour exports from July 1961 through June 1962 totaled 232 million bushels--26 percent above the previous year.

Wheat exports totaled 205 million bushels in 1961-62, compared with 153 million a year earlier. The overall increase was largely the result of 71.2 million bushels exported to Mainland China, compared with 40.3 million in 1960-61.

Larger shipments were also made to West Germany, Spain, and India. However, some of these gains were partially offset by smaller shipments to Italy, the United Kingdom, and Iraq.

Although wheat exports to the Western Hemisphere in 1961-62 were insignificant, it was noted that 516,000 bushels of Australian wheat went to Colombia for the first time on record.

Flour exports from July 1961 through June 1962 totaled 26.8 million bushels, or 3.4 million bushels less than the year before. This decrease was largely the result of smaller shipments to Mainland China and Indonesia. In contrast, slight increases were made in shipments to the United Kingdom and Ceylon.

WHEAT AND FLOUR: Australian exports by country of destination, July-June 1960-61 and July-June 1961-62

Country of destination	July-June 1960-61			July-June 1961-62 ^{1/}		
	Wheat	Flour ^{2/}	Total	Wheat	Flour ^{2/}	Total
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
Western Hemisphere:						
Colombia	--	--	--	516	--	516
Others	--	1	1	56	16	72
Total	--	1	1	572	16	588
Europe:						
Albania	1,051	--	1,051	--	--	--
Germany, West	4,426	^{3/}	4,426	10,547	--	10,547
Ireland	2,732	--	2,732	1,428	--	1,428
Italy	16,650	3	16,653	8,494	39	8,533
Norway	1,021	--	1,021	2,472	--	2,472
Spain	1,258	--	1,258	14,482	--	14,482
United Kingdom	27,410	2,578	29,988	22,537	3,069	25,606
Others	1,314	8	1,322	1,207	13	1,220
Total	55,862	2,589	58,451	61,167	3,121	64,288
Asia:						
Aden	313	1,509	1,822	925	1,611	2,536
Arabian Peninsula	223	2,311	2,534	399	1,930	2,329
Ceylon	15	5,398	5,413	19	7,971	7,990
China, Mainland	40,298	2,262	42,560	71,244	1	71,245
Formosa	421	--	421	1,651	--	1,651
Hong Kong	2,438	252	2,690	3,101	386	3,487
India	4,910	4	4,914	21,166	3	21,169
Indonesia	^{3/}	4,394	4,394	19	1,087	1,106
Iran	1,852	1	1,853	582	--	582
Iraq	9,852	--	9,852	790	--	790
Japan	13,110	^{3/}	13,110	15,531	^{3/}	15,531
Korea, North	2,796	--	2,796	1,252	--	1,252
Lebanon	1,463	118	1,581	4,052	--	4,052
Malaya and Singapore	703	7,420	8,123	589	6,804	7,393
Pakistan	3,873	6	3,879	18	--	18
Others	819	1,092	1,911	741	1,068	1,809
Total	83,086	24,767	107,853	122,079	20,861	142,940
Africa:						
Algeria	1,147	--	1,147	446	--	446
Mauritius	1	1,090	1,091	1	618	619
South Africa, Republic of	--	7	7	3,821	7	3,828
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	2,598	146	2,744	2,016	163	2,179
Egypt	2,707	57	2,764	3,955	30	3,985
Others	1,065	319	1,384	1,582	305	1,887
Total	7,518	1,619	9,137	11,821	1,123	12,944
Oceania:						
New Zealand and Dependencies	6,295	110	6,405	6,253	131	6,384
British Pacific Islands	4	764	768	773	845	1,618
Others	45	366	411	602	647	1,249
Total	6,344	1,240	7,584	7,628	1,623	9,251
Unspecified	185	--	185	1,649	24	1,673
World total	152,995	30,216	183,211	204,916	26,768	231,684

^{1/} Preliminary. ^{2/} In grain equivalent. ^{3/} Less than 500 bushels.

Compiled from official and other sources.

COMMUNIST CHINA REQUESTS MORE GRAIN ON CREDIT

Communist China's grain purchases for 1962 delivery are now estimated at 4,465,000 metric tons compared with a total of 3,694,000 tons estimated earlier (Foreign Crops and Markets April 9, 1962). Imports during 1961 amounted to 5,396,000 tons. Additional quantities of grain have been obtained from Argentina and France which largely accounts for the higher estimate of 1962 imports.

Various sources have reported a slight improvement in the Chinese food situation. There is insufficient reliable information to assess the magnitude of the improvement, if real, and its possible effect on grain imports. However it is known that the Red Chinese are still actively seeking additional imports in world markets mainly on credit.

The Chinese Communists have approached the Canadians with a request for more liberal credit terms on a long-term grain agreement signed in May, 1961. The Chinese want the same terms as given to Poland: 10 percent down and the balance over 3 years. The present agreement provides for 25 percent down and the balance in 9 months.

GRAIN: Communist China, imports and purchases, 1961 and 1962

Origin	Wheat	Flour <u>1/</u>	Corn	Oats	Barley	Rice	Total
	-1,000 metric tons-						
1961 imports:							
Argentina.....	---	---	45	--	---	--	45
Australia.....	2,113	62	--	60	366	--	2,601
Burma.....	---	---	--	--	---	55	55
Cambodia.....	---	---	12	--	---	--	12
Canada.....	1,471	---	--	--	660	--	2,131
France.....	---	37	--	--	260	--	297
Germany, West.....	---	255	--	--	---	--	255
Total.....	3,584	354	57	60	1,286	55	5,396
1962 purchases:							
Argentina.....	202	---	425	--	---	--	2/642
Australia.....	750	---	---	45	5	--	800
Canada.....	1,950	---	---	--	200	--	2,150
France.....	400	44	---	--	200	--	644
Germany, West.....	---	146	---	--	---	--	146
Rhodesia, So.....	---	---	58	--	---	--	58
South Africa,							
Rep. of.....	---	---	25	--	---	--	25
Total.....	3,302	190	508	45	405	--	4,465

1/ Wheat equivalent of flour. 2/ Includes 15,000 metric tons of sorghums from Argentina.

CANADIAN EXPORTS OF
BARLEY AND OATS UP

Canadian exports of barley and oats from July 1961 through June 1962 were 945,000 metric tons--up 8 percent from the 874,000 shipped in the same period the previous year.

Barley exports totaled 898,000 tons--up 7 percent from the 838,000 shipped last year. A sharp increase occurred in exports to Communist China, while exports to the United States were up slightly. However, decreases were noted in shipments to the United Kingdom, West Germany, and Switzerland.

Exports of oats for the year, though very minor, were 46,000 tons compared with 35,000 shipped last year. Larger shipments to the United States and the United Kingdom accounted largely for the increase.

BARLEY AND OATS: Canadian exports by country of destination,
July-June 1961 and July-June 1962

Destination	July-June 1960-61			July-June 1961-62		
	Oats	Barley	Total	Oats	Barley	Total
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
United States.....	15,926	239,431	255,357	20,394	242,277	262,671
Peru.....	---	1,499	1,499	---	---	---
Venezuela.....	192	---	192	111	3,999	4,110
Germany, West.....	---	1,763	1,763	---	---	---
Ireland.....	320	---	320	2,090	---	2,090
Italy.....	---	1,692	1,692	---	---	---
Netherlands.....	1,295	1,792	3,087	800	1,524	2,324
Switzerland.....	1,671	3,466	5,137	---	---	---
United Kingdom.....	13,525	229,241	242,766	23,168	146,213	169,381
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	2,296	---	2,296	---	---	---
China, Mainland.....	---	359,197	359,197	---	503,983	503,983
Others.....	197	---	197	5	---	5
World total.....	35,422	838,081	873,503	46,568	897,996	944,564

Compiled from records of the Board of Grain Commissioners of Canada.

LIBYA INCREASES
GRAIN SUPPORT PRICES

The Libyan Government's price for 1962-crop domestic hard wheat is 440 piastres per quintal (\$3.35 per bushel). This is 63 percent above the corresponding 1961 price of 270 piastres per quintal (\$2.06 per bushel).

(Continued)

The government's purchase price for domestic barley was increased only 8.7 percent, from 230 piastres per quintal for 1961 to 250 piastres per quintal for 1962 (\$1.40 to \$1.52 per bushel).

Libyan farmers may, however, sell wheat and barley to private buyers at these or other prices, and in 1961 and 1962 the government purchased only small quantities of these grains domestically.

The government purchase price for 1962 crop domestic soft wheat is 230 piastres per quintal (\$1.75 per bushel). The corresponding 1961 price was not reported. However, the bulk of Libya's wheat production is hard.

YUGOSLAVIA RAISES WHEAT SUPPORT PRICE

For 1962-crop domestic wheat, the Yugoslav Government has fixed a basic producer price of 39 dinars per kg. (\$1.41 per bushel) plus a premium of 10 dinars per kg. (36 cents per bushel). This price and premium, however, are only for wheat sold by state farms or cooperatives to the Federal Food Administration.

The corresponding price and premium for 1961 were 38 dinars per kg. (\$1.38 per bushel) and 3 dinars per kg. (about 11 cents per bushel). The new basic price of 39 dinars per kg. will also be valid until 1964 but the 10 dinars per kg. premium applies only to the 1962 crop.

Each year Yugoslavia fixes lower support prices for domestic wheat sold by farmers to cooperatives and other organizations in the "socialist sector," with which they have entered into cooperative production agreements. The government fixes still lower support prices for domestic wheat sold by farmers who operate independently. Neither these prices nor the corresponding prices for other grains of the 1962 crop have as yet been reported.

The Yugoslav grain market is essentially a free market. Yugoslav farmers have the option of selling grains to private traders at whatever prices they are willing to accept. The purpose of these higher support prices for wheat grown on state farms and wheat grown by farmers who enter into production agreements with cooperatives in the "socialist sector" is to increase production on these farms and induce more farmers to enter into such agreements.

A large portion of grains sold by Yugoslav farmers are sold to private buyers, usually at prices above the respective support prices. Flour millers of this country are not allowed to buy wheat directly from farmers.

THAI RICE CROP PROSPECTS GOOD; EXPORTS DOWN

Rice crop prospects in Thailand continued good in September. Conditions for transplanting were reported excellent, and the transplanted rice was doing well.

If growing conditions continue favorable through October, the 1962-63 crop could be about 8 million tons. Production in 1961-62 was 7,845,000 tons of rough rice, and the record 1956-57 harvest was 8,297,000 tons.

Rice exports from January through August were 1,052,000 tons compared with 1,158,000 in the same months of 1962, according to the Department of Trade. The target originally set at 1,400,000 tons of milled rice for export in 1962 remains unchanged. This is 11 percent below the exports of 1,567,000 in 1961. Current exportable supplies are relatively low.

Prices of Thai rice in mid-September, although below the peak level of last May, are still considerably higher than in 1961 and the first 4 months of 1962. The September 14 price of white rice, 100 percent first grade, was \$7.65 per cwt. compared with \$8.55 on May 21, and \$6.80 on September 18, 1961.

RICE: Thai export prices, f.o.b. Bangkok 1/, on specified dates, 1961 and 1962

Date	White rice			Brokens	Cargo
	100 percent	5 percent	10 percent	A-1 Super	first grade
	first grade	broken	broken		
	U. S.	U. S.	U. S.	U. S.	U. S.
	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
	per cwt.	per cwt.	per cwt.	per cwt.	per cwt.
1961:					
Jan. 15.....	6.05	5.66	5.44	3.95	5.09
April 17.....	6.47	5.96	5.78	4.16	5.46
May 15.....	6.85	6.28	6.09	4.31	5.70
June 12.....	6.71	6.21	6.14	4.20	5.76
July 17.....	6.82	6.33	6.21	4.55	5.81
Aug. 14.....	6.70	6.23	6.10	4.35	5.78
Sept. 18.....	6.80	6.32	6.19	4.63	5.74
Dec. 18.....	6.63	6.21	6.12	4.75	5.86
1962:					
Jan. 15.....	6.57	6.15	6.06	4.67	5.86
April 16.....	7.28	6.83	6.70	5.24	6.38
May 21.....	8.55	8.10	7.97	6.60	7.08
June 18.....	8.12	7.49	7.36	7.99	6.76
July 23.....	7.86	7.39	7.26	5.29	7.00
Aug. 17.....	7.89	7.31	7.19	5.41	6.87
Sept. 14.....	7.65	7.14	7.01	5.19	6.63

1/ Milled rice. Includes export premium, export tax, and cost of bags. Packed in bags of 100 kilograms (220.46 pounds) net.

GREEK RAISIN CROP SETS A RECORD

The 1962 Greek raisin crop is estimated at 90,000 short tons, an alltime high, and far larger than any raisin crop ever harvested in Greece. The 1961 crop, an above-average one is still estimated at 64,500 tons. Average 1955-59 production is 57,200 tons. The 1962 estimate consists of 77,000 tons of sultanas in Crete, 10,000 tons of sultanas in the Corinth area, and 3,000 tons of rozakis and tachtas-varieties with seeds that are consumed locally.

Production in Corinth was reduced due to lack of adequate moisture; but weather in Crete was more than ideal this season and was mostly responsible for the extraordinary output. The record crop in Crete is also partly attributable to the vineyards planted in recent years that are gradually coming into full bearing. The vineyard acreage is reportedly still increasing in Crete but more slowly.

The quality of Greek sultanas this year is generally good. However, because of the heavy crop, the berries are smaller. Early indications point to the following grade-out of the 1962 crop: No. 0--8 to 10 percent, No. 1--10 to 15 percent, No. 2--20 to 25 percent, No. 4--about 30 percent, No. 5--10 to 15 percent, and "smaller"--10 to 15 percent. Last year over 50 percent graded out as No. 2 or better and only 5 percent as "smalls."

Of the 1961-62 supply of 64,500 tons (there was no carry-in), 51,300 tons were exported, 8,000 tons were utilized domestically (including distillation) and 5,200 tons were carried over into the 1962-63 season.

Western Germany was again the leading buyer of Greek sultanas, taking 32 percent of total exports. The U.S.S.R. was second with 26.5 percent, against 22.5 and 33 percent in the 2 previous seasons. Exports to the Soviet Bloc as a whole declined percentagewise to 37 percent from 42 and 39 percent in the 1960-61 and 1959-60 seasons, respectively. Other individual countries are far behind West Germany and the Soviet Union in importance as outlets, but the rest of non-Soviet Europe is important in aggregate.

As reported earlier, KSOS (Confederations of Sultana Growers Cooperatives) has been authorized to purchase 1962-crop sultanas from growers at a support price of 9.83 cents per pound, as against 10.58 cents last season, basis No. 4 grade unbleached sultanas (Foreign Crops and Markets, August 13, 1962).

It presently appears that most of the crop will be taken up by KSOS at the "security," i.e., support, price level, as was the case last season.

RAISINS: Greek exports by country of destination,
marketing years 1960-61 and 1961-62

Destination	Year beginning September 1	
	1960-61	1961-62
	Short tons	
Austria.....	885	2,258
Finland.....	1,097	1,602
France.....	1,076	2,765
Germany, West.....	8,368	16,306
Ireland.....	180	1,141
Italy.....	499	1,007
United Kingdom.....	245	1,974
Czechoslovakia.....	1,154	412
Germany, East.....	2,390	3,687
Hungary.....	1,208	276
Poland.....	581	713
Yugoslavia	1,389	2,937
Other.....	433	1,302
Total Europe.....	19,505	36,380
U.S.S.R.....	6,032	13,601
Other.....	1,281	1,346
Grand Total.....	26,818	51,327

Greek prices are sharply lower than a year ago, but not much lower than late 1961-62 season prices.

RAISINS: Prices, f.o.b. Greece, selected dates

Date	Grade #4	Grade #2	Grade #1	Grade #0
	Dollars per short ton			
September 15, 1962.....	\$206	\$218	\$235	\$245
September 7, 1961.....	240	245	265	275
October 2, 1961.....	227	236	258	267
December 1, 1961.....	222	231	249	259
February 16, 1962.....	249	254	268	277
May 19, 1962.....	227	236	245	254
July 30, 1962.....	213	222	236	245

KSOS will sell sultanas to exporters at prices fixed by the Sultana Distribution Committee (SDC). The prices set by SDC on July 18, 1962, are still in effect (see August 13 article for details). The difference between the support price and that paid by exporters is about \$45 per short ton. This difference, or subsidy, will be covered by the Greek Government as it was in 1961-62.

(Continued)

With a 1962-63 supply of over 95,000 tons (including 5,200 tons of 1961-crop sultanas) Greece is faced with the prospect of having to carry a substantial tonnage into the next season or to divert this tonnage into alcohol manufacture. Greece may be able to export 65,000 to 70,000 short tons, a record volume, this season which would still leave all of 25,000 to 30,000 tons, only a few thousand tons of which could be utilized in food form within Greece.

The modernization of Greek export packaging has continued so that virtually all bulk shipments in 1961-62 were in fiber boxes (33 lbs.each). Small consumer size packages are also gaining ground. In 1961-62 an estimated 40 percent of exports moved in such packages, mainly 250 grams as well as 125 and 500-gram sizes. About 80 percent of the exports to West Germany in 1961-62 reportedly moved in consumer packages. This trend is expected to continue.

Upon Greece's association with the European Economic Community on November 1, 1962, the EEC import duties on Greek raisins will be reduced 50 percent, with complete elimination of the duties by the end of 1967 when the common EEC tariff toward third-country raisins will be 8 percent ad valorem. Furthermore, during the 12-year transition period, EEC countries may not grant to third countries (i.e., the United States, Turkey, Australia, Iran, etc.) free or reduced-tariff quotas in excess of 15 percent of the EEC volume of imports from third countries during the last year for which statistics are available.

SPANISH RAISIN PACK ABOVE LAST YEAR BUT BELOW AVERAGE

Spain's 1962 production of raisins is estimated at 11,000 short tons--7,200 tons in Malaga and 3,800 in Denia. This season's pack is above the 9,900-ton 1961 crop but well below average 1955-59 production of 15,000 tons.

RAISINS: Spain, supply and distribution 1960, 1961, and
forecast 1962, marketing seasons beginning August 1

Item	: 1960	: 1961	: Forecast
	:	:	: 1962
	:- - - - - Short tons- - - - -		
Beginning stocks.....	1,100	3,900	2,800
Production.....	14,900	9,900	11,000
Total supply.....	16,000	13,800	13,800
Exports.....	6,900	5,700	6,100
Domestic disappearance.....	5,200	5,300	5,500
Ending stocks.....	3,900	2,800	2,200
Total distribution.....	16,000	13,800	13,800

Spanish raisin exports during the 1961-62 season (August 1-July 31) totaled 5,700 tons compared with 6,900 tons exported during 1960-61. Trade sources in Spain forecast 1962-63 exports at 6,100 tons. Exports during the 1961-62 to the leading Spanish raisin outlets in short tons, were as follows (1960-61 exports in parentheses: Yugoslavia 1,102 (448); France 841 (939); United Kingdom 838 (1,121); Sweden 665 (613); Algeria 633 (669); Switzerland 366 (463); Morocco 336 (267); and Finland 117 (353). Yugoslavia rose from sixth place in 1960-61 to first in 1961-62 while the United Kingdom fell from first to third. France was the second largest purchaser of Spanish raisins both years.

According to trade sources in the Malaga area, prices paid to raisin growers during the 1961-62 season averaged from 7.9 to 17.4 cents per pound depending on variety, compared with 6.4 to 12.9 cents during the 1960-61 season. Prices paid to growers at the beginning of the 1962-63 season are reported to be similar to the 1961-62 prices.

BRITAIN SETS IMPORT QUOTA ON CITRUS JUICE

The United Kingdom has announced the quota for imports of grapefruit juice and orange juice from the dollar area. For the 12 months period beginning October 1, 1962, the quota will be 300,000 pounds sterling, (\$840,000) c.i.f., the same as last year.

SPAIN'S DRIED APRICOT PACK UP SLIGHTLY

Spanish dried apricot production for 1962 is estimated at 1,800 short tons, about 150 tons above the packs of the previous 2 years. Average 1955-59 production was 2,500 tons.

Dried apricot exports during the first 10 months (August-May) of the 1961-62 season totaled 1,328 short tons compared with 1,355 tons during the comparable period in 1960-61. Total 1960-61 exports amounted to 1,473 tons. Exports during the 1962-63 season are expected to be slightly over those of the previous 2 years.

ISRAEL'S PEANUT EXPORTS AND PRODUCTION DOWN

Despite the good demand in Europe for Israeli peanuts, only 4,630 short tons have been contracted for export this year compared with exports of 6,130 tons unshelled basis in 1961. Harvesting of the 1962 crop in September was expected to yield less than last year's crop of 18,200 tons. Area in peanuts is only 9,145 acres compared with 11,120 acres in 1961.

PAKISTAN'S RAPESEED AND MUSTARDSEED CROP DECLINES SLIGHTLY IN 1961-62

Pakistan's 1961-62 crop of rapeseed and mustardseed, according to the final official estimate, amounted to 341,600 short tons, a decline of 1 percent from the official estimate of 344,960 tons produced in 1960-61.

Production in 1961-62 declined despite the fact that average yields were up by more than 4 percent from the previous year.

The decline was attributable to a reduction in harvested acreage which occurred in the western section despite slight gains in the eastern section. The diverted acreage was used in increasing the production of food crops under the "Grow More Food" campaign.

Rapeseed and mustardseed, Pakistan's second largest oilseed crop, accounts for about one-third of the total tonnage of oilseeds produced and is domestically crushed and consumed as edible oil.

RAPESEED AND MUSTARDSEED: Pakistan, acreage and production, marketing years 1957-58 through 1961-62

Year beginning April 1	Harvested Area			Production		
	East	West	Total	East	West	Total
	Pakistan:	Pakistan:		Pakistan:	Pakistan:	
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	short	short	short
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
1957-58.....	398	1,347	1,745	75	256	331
1958-59.....	554	1,493	2,047	118	300	418
1959-60.....	578	1,387	1,965	93	263	356
1960-61.....	558	1,233	1,791	109	236	345
1961-62.....	590	1,114	1,704	115	227	342

JAPAN MAY POSTPONE LIBERALIZATION OF SOYBEAN OIL AND MEAL

The Japanese Government may postpone action on the liberalization of imports of soybean oil and soybean meal from the scheduled date of October 1 to at least April 1, 1963, (Foreign Crops and Markets, July 16, 1962.)

Domestic oil manufacturers maintain that the 13 percent levy on soybeans, which were liberalized July 1, 1961, is too high. Domestic oil, manufactured from imported soybeans, will hardly compete with imported soybean oil at current prices, even though the import tariff on oil may be raised to a specific duty of 28 yen per kilogram (3.5 cents per pound) from the current temporary ad valorem of 20 percent.

The soybean crushers have been appealing to the government for some time to reduce, or preferably eliminate, the 13 percent import duty on soybeans. The government is considering the recommendation of the Food Agency, which reportedly is in favor of a reduction. The tariff rate will be studied and a decision is expected to be made by April 1, 1963.

INDIA REDUCES EXPORT CONTROLS ON OILSEED PRODUCTS

The Indian Government on August 25, 1962, removed controls on exports of the following vegetable oils: cottonseed, kardiseed, niger seed, salad and sesame as well as oilcakes other than expeller peanut cake and de-oiled peanut meal.

The action is intended to stimulate exports of vegetable oilseed products which have declined sharply since 1961 as a result of relatively high Indian prices. However, the decontrolled commodities represent only a small share of India's export trade. Exports of these oils were licensed free without quantitative ceilings prior to the change, but under the new regulation, exporters will not be charged an export license fee.

Exports of expeller peanut cake are channeled through the state trading Corporation of India. Exports of de-oiled peanut meal, as well as linseed and coconut cake, will be licensed freely; however the latter will be subject to an overall ceiling. Castor oil, linseed oil, kardiseed niger seed and sesame seed are already free from any export control.

The ban on exports of castorseed, copra, cottonseed, peanuts (other than hand-picked-selected), linseed, rapeseed and mustard seed, and coconut oil remains in force. Hand-picked-selected peanuts and peanut oil will continue to be exported in accordance with quotas announced from time to time.

BRITISH HONDURAS SEEKS U.S. RICE

The Government of British Honduras is making inquiries as to the availability of U.S. rice.

For some years the government has been trying to encourage rice production so that local consumption needs can be supplied by local production. During these years imports have been needed and these have come mostly from the United States.

For the 3-year period 1959-61 imports from the United States averaged 3.7 million pounds with a value of \$244,000. The British Honduras Government has indicated a need for 2,800,000 lbs. in shipments of 560,000 lbs. monthly, beginning in February 1963.

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Official Business

INDIA ANNOUNCES COTTON
EXPORT AND IMPORT QUOTAS

India recently announced an export quota totaling 200,000 bales of 400 pounds gross (about 163,000 bales of 500 pounds gross) of Bengal Desi cotton for shipment through August 1963.

Most of the allocation will be issued to exporters on a "first-come-first-served" basis with not more than 5 percent of the total going to any shipper. A small quantity of cotton is reserved for export by co-operatives located in Bengal Desi producing areas. This is the first export allocation of the 1962-63 Indian crop year (September-August).

India also recently announced an import allocation for 55,000 bales (400 pounds gross) of U.S. cotton stapling 1-1/16 inches and above, but below 1-3/16 inches for import through December. Mills will be required to pay a premium of 150 rupees (about \$3.15) per bale to the Indian Cotton Mills' Federation to be used in the cotton textile export incentive plan. The import quota brings the total quantity of cotton approved for import into India during the 1962-63 season to 230,000 bales of 400 pounds gross (about 188,000 bales of 500 pounds gross).